

*County Snapshots* are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

*County Snapshots* include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at [www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov). Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



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Riverside and San Bernardino counties comprise what is commonly known as the Inland Empire, one of the fastest growing metropolitan regions in the nation. Together, the counties make up what is known as the Riverside-San Bernardino Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

The fourth-largest county in California, Riverside has more than 7,300 square miles of land area, stretching nearly 200 miles across. Its diverse topography ranges from fertile river valleys to rolling plains and foothills, from deserts below sea level to 10,000-foot mountain peaks. Bordering Riverside to the north, in area San Bernardino County is the largest county in the United States, encompassing over 20,000 square miles. About 90 percent of San Bernardino is desert; the remainder consists of the San Bernardino Mountains and the San Bernardino Valley. Popular attractions in the area include the San Bernardino National Forest, Joshua Tree National Monument, Death Valley National Monument, and the East Mojave Scenic Area.

The two-county MSA's combined population is larger than that of 20 individual states, and is increasing at a rate of close to 100,000 residents each year. With a population of more than 1.8 million, San Bernardino County ranks as the fourth highest populated county in the state, according to Department of Finance estimates. Riverside County, already over 1.7 million residents, ranks as the sixth most populated county and the fastest growing county in California. The California Department of Finance estimates that Riverside and San Bernardino counties will be home to over 2.8 million residents each by the year 2020.

The 2002 annual average civilian labor force for the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA totaled more than 1.6

San Bernardino County was created from portions of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Mariposa counties in 1853 (in its original form, Mariposa County was the largest in area of the original 27 counties, even larger than the present-day San Bernardino). The county takes its name from the San Bernardino Mountains, named by Spanish explorers for their patron saint of mountain passes, Saint Bernard. The name "Bernardino" means "bold as a bear."

Riverside was created from parts of San Bernardino and San Diego counties in 1893. The county's name derives from the city of Riverside, so designated when the upper canal of the Santa Ana River reached it in 1871.

million, an increase of over 4 percent from the previous year. The unemployment rate for the two-county area, 5.9 percent, was up from the previous year, but still well below California's rate of 6.7 percent.

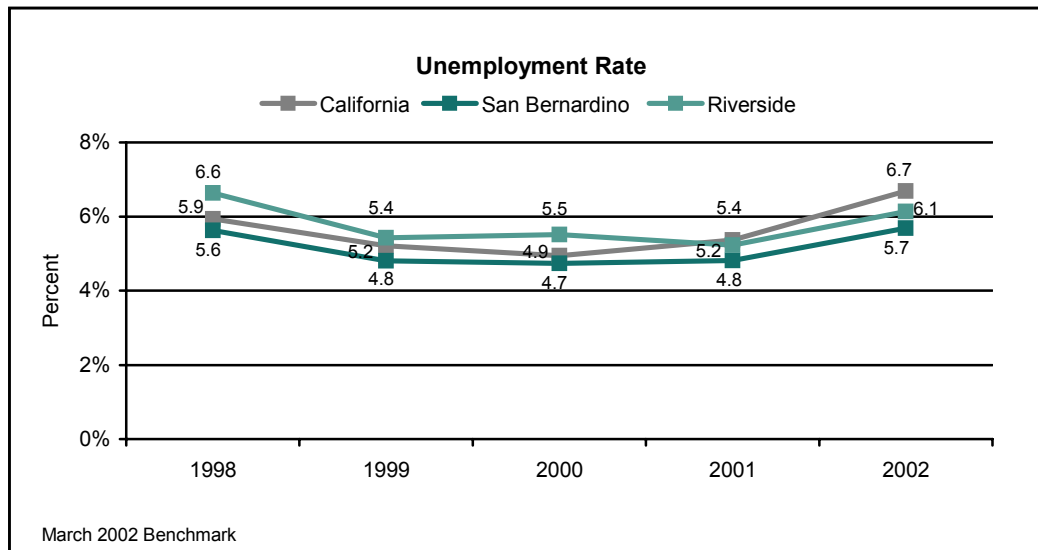
Trade, transportation and utilities, and government industries provided four out of ten jobs in the MSA in 2002. Of the area's 1.1 million jobs, close to 21 percent (224,300) were in trade, transportation and utilities. Retail trade provided over 61 percent (137,700) of these, with a majority of the employment in the general merchandise stores component. Government, the second largest industry employer, made up nearly 20 percent (212,400) of total employment, with local government payrolls accounting for 80 percent (168,800).

Despite a loss of jobs in the manufacture of both durable and nondurable goods, the manufacturing industry remains a significant employer in the two-county area, providing almost 115,000 jobs. Educational and health services added over 5,000 new jobs in 2002, bringing total employment levels to 111,200. Of this, over 88 percent (98,200) were in the health care and social assistance component, including ambulatory health care services, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and social assistance.

In the last several years, the Riverside-San Bernardino Metropolitan Statistical Area has recorded growth in labor force as well as growth in industry employment. As a major distribution center for southern California and the Pacific Rim, the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA has experienced dynamic growth, not only in population, but also in commercial and industrial development.

## LABOR FORCE

**Civilian unemployment** includes persons who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. In 2002, Riverside and San Bernardino counties recorded increased unemployment; these unemployment rates were lower than the rate for California.

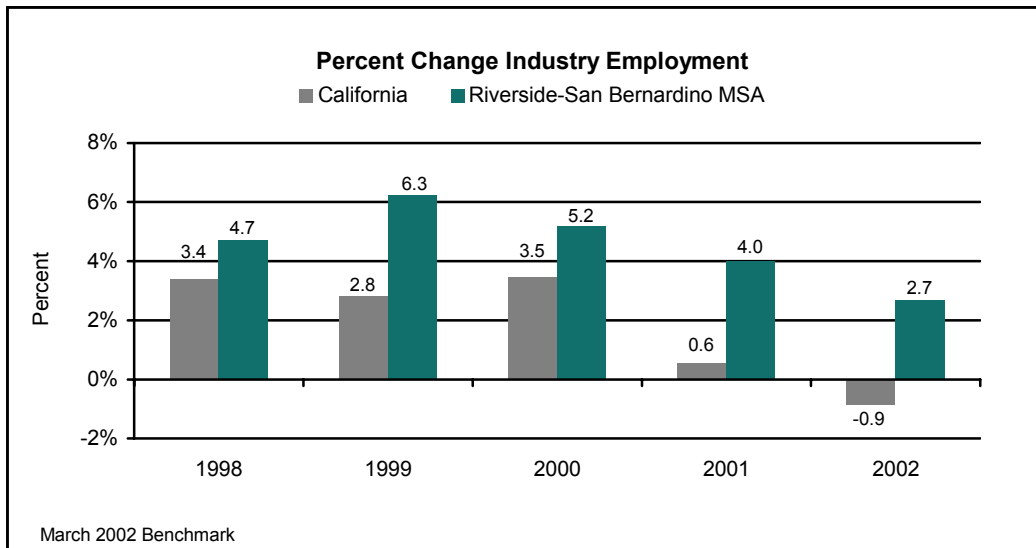


**Labor force** data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Riverside-San Bernardino MSA's annual average figures show a gain in labor force of almost 257,000 persons since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

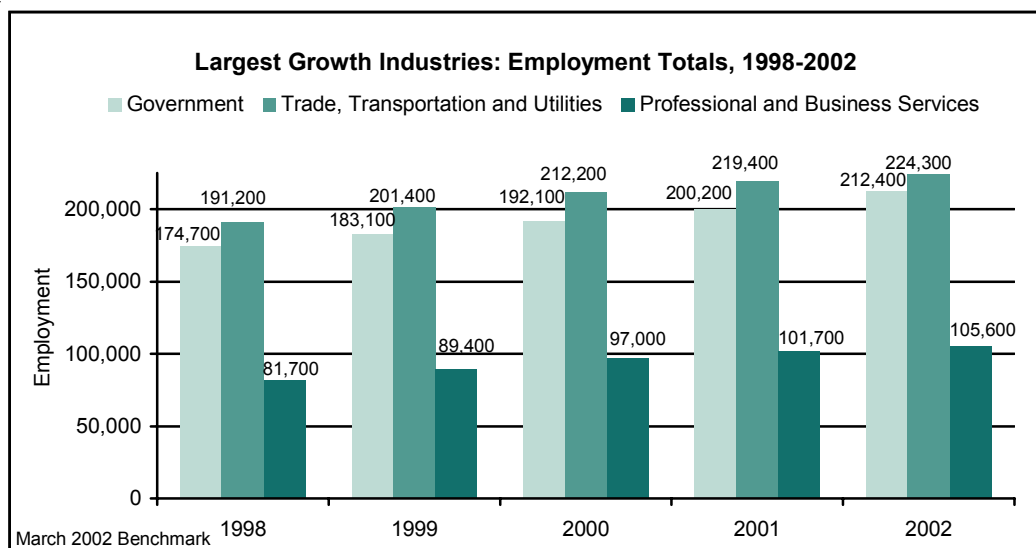
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	1,388,700	1,450,600	1,510,200	1,575,500	1,646,500
Employment	1,303,800	1,376,500	1,433,000	1,496,500	1,549,300
Unemployment	84,900	74,100	77,200	79,000	97,200
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.9%

2002 Benchmark

Over the years 1998 to 2002, the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA added close to 175,000 new jobs, cumulative growth of almost 20 percent. In the year 2002, the two-county area recorded growth of 2.7 percent, gaining 28,000 jobs. All of the growth was in nonfarm industries. Local government gained the most new jobs, 11,200; the majority (7,100), were in local government education. Other industries with substantial gains included: retail trade (5,500 jobs); professional and business services (3,900 jobs); and educational and health services (5,200 jobs). California experienced a decline of 0.9 percentage point in 2002.



During the 1998–2002 period, Riverside-San Bernardino MSA's largest growth industries were government; trade, transportation and utilities; and professional and business services. Government added 37,700 jobs, growth of nearly 22 percent; local government accounted for 91 percent (34,200) of the growth. Trade, transportation and utilities grew by 17 percent or 33,100; retail trade experienced the most growth (21,600 jobs). Professional and business services increased by 23,900 during the period, with significant growth recorded in the administrative and support services sector.



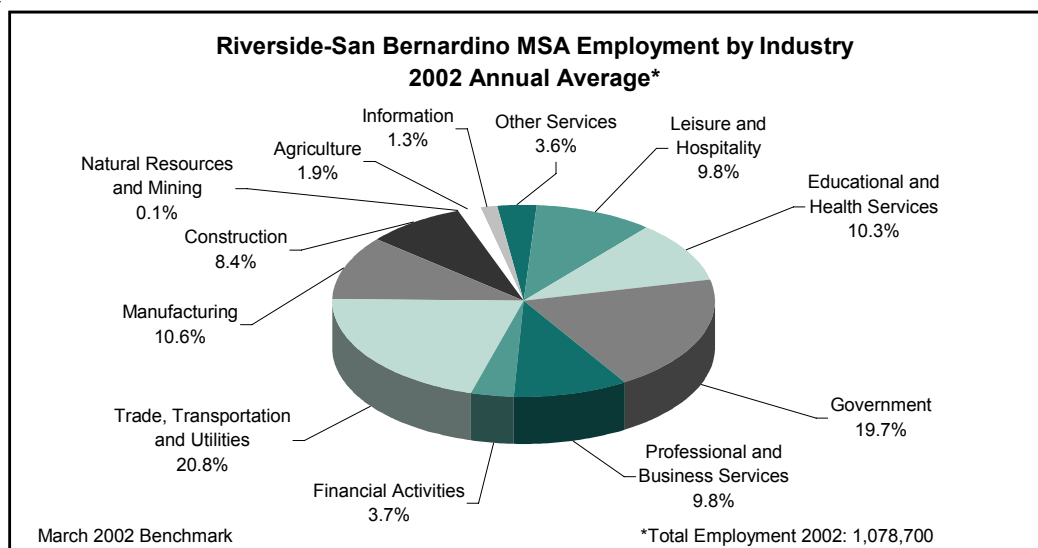
## INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

In the table below, Riverside-San Bernardino MSA's **industry employment** totals are given for the period 1998–2002. Employment grew in most industries, except agriculture, and natural resources and mining. In the year 2002, trade, transportation and utilities, government, and manufacturing accounted for a little over 51 percent (551,400) of the

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	21,600	21,300	21,700	20,900	20,900
Natural Resources and Mining	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,100
Construction	61,000	71,700	80,100	88,400	90,300
Manufacturing	109,100	115,300	120,100	118,600	114,700
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	191,200	201,400	212,200	219,400	224,300
Information	12,400	12,800	12,900	14,600	14,000
Financial Activities	33,000	34,800	34,800	38,200	39,800
Professional and Business Services	81,700	89,400	97,000	101,700	105,600
Educational and Health Services	96,400	99,700	102,200	106,000	111,200
Leisure and Hospitality	90,700	95,800	100,800	104,400	106,100
Other Services	30,800	33,600	35,000	37,100	38,500
Government	174,700	183,100	192,100	200,200	212,400
<b>Industry Employment Total*</b>	<b>903,800</b>	<b>960,300</b>	<b>1,010,100</b>	<b>1,050,700</b>	<b>1,078,700</b>

2002 Benchmark

employment (1,078,700) in the area. Trade, transportation and utilities made up the largest share (20.8 percent), with the majority of jobs in the retail trade component. Government accounted for almost 20 percent of all employment, and manufacturing made up 10.6 percent of the total. Educational and health services, another vital industry in the two-county MSA, provided more than 111,000 jobs.



\*Totals may not add, due to rounding.

*Riverside County* projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be services, government, and retail trade, using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).<sup>\*</sup> Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

### *Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006*

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
<b>Services</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>31,900</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>18,600</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>19,100</b>

### *Services*

#### **Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers<sup>†</sup>** (Except Special and Vocational Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,779 (Annual Job Openings – 254)

Salary **Secondary School Teachers** Mean Annual Wage – \$53,527<sup>‡</sup>; **Middle School Teachers** – \$49,158<sup>‡</sup>

*Nature Of Work* **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one or more subjects, such as English, mathematics, or social studies.

**Middle School Teachers** teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

*Education* The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

#### **Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,382 (Annual Job Openings – 197)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,933; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.79

*Nature Of Work* Landscape or maintain grounds of property using hand or power tools or equipment. Workers typically perform a variety of tasks, including sod laying, mowing, trimming, planting, watering, fertilizing, raking, sprinkler installation, and installation of mortarless segmental concrete masonry units.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

#### **Elementary School Teachers<sup>‡</sup>** (Except Special Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,292 (Annual Job Openings – 185)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$49,839<sup>‡</sup>

*Nature Of Work* Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

*Education* The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

#### **Registered Nurses**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,292 (Annual Job Openings – 185)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,897; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.86

*Nature Of Work* Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management.

*Education* Registered Nurses must be licensed to practice in California. The license requirements are: completion of a board-approved nursing program, and a passing grade on the State Board examination. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year community college programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

### *Government*

#### **Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,004 (Annual Job Openings – 143)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$61,418; Median Hourly Wage – \$29.89

*Nature Of Work* Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts.

*Education* Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

#### **Correctional Officers and Jailers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 630 (Annual Job Openings – 90)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$50,466; Median Hourly Wage – \$24.58

*Nature Of Work* Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit.

*Education* These occupations usually require a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

#### **Fire Fighters**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 600 (Annual Job Openings – 86)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$39,187; Median Hourly Wage – \$17.16

*Nature Of Work* Extinguish fires or respond to emergency situations. May include fire prevention, emergency medical service, search and rescue, and disaster management.

*Education* These occupations usually require a high school diploma and may require some training, job-related course work, and/or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

#### **Recreation Workers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 359 (Annual Job Openings – 51)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$18,933; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.31

*Nature Of Work* Conduct recreation activities with groups in public, private, or volunteer agencies or recreation facilities. Organize and promote activities.

*Education* Bachelor's degree.

<sup>\*</sup>The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

<sup>†</sup>For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

<sup>‡</sup>Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.

# OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

## Retail Trade

### Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 4,062 (Annual Job Openings – 580)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,010; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.58

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment. Examples: Car Dealer; Wallpaper Salesperson.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

### Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 2,881 (Annual Job Openings – 412)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,120; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.20

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks. Examples: Auction Clerk; Toll Collector; Disbursement Clerk.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

### First-Line Supervisors, Managers of Retail Sales Workers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,280 (Annual Job Openings – 183)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$38,600; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.56

Nature Of Work Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties may include management functions, such as purchasing, budgeting, accounting, and personnel work, in addition to supervisory duties.

Education Work experience.

### Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,164 (Annual Job Openings – 166)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$15,644; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.26

Nature Of Work Perform duties which combine both food preparation and food service.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

*San Bernardino County* projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will also be services, government, and retail trade, using SIC.\* Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

## Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	30.2%	39,700
Government	24.2%	25,400
Retail Trade	19.9%	19,900

## Services

### Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers<sup>†</sup> (Except Special and Vocational Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 3,217 (Annual Job Openings – 460)

Salary Secondary School Teachers Mean Annual Wage – \$53,527<sup>†</sup>; Middle School Teachers – \$49,158<sup>†</sup>

Nature Of Work Secondary School Teachers instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one of more subjects, such as English, mathematics, or social studies.

Middle School Teachers teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

Education The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

### Elementary School Teachers<sup>†</sup> (Except Special Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 2,435 (Annual Job Openings – 348)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$49,839<sup>†</sup>

Nature Of Work Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

Education The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

### Teacher Assistants

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 2,220 (Annual Job Openings – 317)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$23,198<sup>†</sup>

Nature Of Work Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents. Teacher or other professional has ultimate responsibility.

Education Some schools require a high school diploma, while other schools expect aides to have some college work, especially for special education programs. All schools require applicants to pass a test in reading, language, and math. Aides must be able to communicate well with both students and teachers, and may need clerical skills.

### Registered Nurses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,728 (Annual Job Openings – 246)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,897; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.86

Nature Of Work Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management.

Education Registered Nurses must be licensed to practice in California. The license requirements are: completion of a board-approved nursing program, and a passing grade on the State Board examination. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year community college programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

\*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

## Government

### Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 892 (Annual Job Openings – 127)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$55,098; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.81

*Nature Of Work* Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts.

*Education* Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

### Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 546 (Annual Job Openings – 78)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$48,940; Median Hourly Wage – \$24.51

*Nature Of Work* Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit.

*Education* These occupations usually require a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

### Postal Service Mail Carriers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 523 (Annual Job Openings – 75)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$39,541; Median Hourly Wage – \$19.34

*Nature Of Work* Sort mail for delivery. Deliver mail on established route by vehicle or on foot.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Fire Fighters

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 417 (Annual Job Openings – 60)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$39,187; Median Hourly Wage – \$17.16

*Nature Of Work* Extinguish fires or respond to emergency situations. May include fire prevention, emergency medical service, search and rescue, and disaster management.

*Education* These occupations usually require a high school diploma and may require some training, job-related course work, and/or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

## Retail Trade

### Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 3,978 (Annual Job Openings – 568)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,010; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.58

*Nature Of Work* Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment.

Examples: Car Dealer; Wallpaper Salesperson.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 2,916 (Annual Job Openings – 417)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,120; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.20

*Nature Of Work* Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks. Examples: Auction Clerk; Toll Collector; Disbursement Clerk.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.



### Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,541 (Annual Job Openings – 220)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$15,644; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.26

*Nature Of Work* Perform duties which combine both food preparation and food service.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,375 (Annual Job Openings – 196)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$14,818; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.83

*Nature Of Work* Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment.

Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.



\*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.



## COUNTY PROFILE

	Riverside County		San Bernardino County	
<b>Population<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
County Total	1,645,300	1,705,500	1,788,500	1,833,000
<b>Unemployment Insurance<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Claims Paid	78,770	111,991	84,731	120,369
Total Amount Paid	\$129,826,225	\$248,313,554	\$120,126,825	\$240,986,194
<b>Workforce Investment Act<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
Adult	\$5,124,198	\$4,146,730	\$4,880,839	\$4,186,152
Youth	\$5,978,734	\$4,613,324	\$6,202,605	\$5,044,357
Dislocated Worker	\$5,152,734	\$3,967,442	\$4,710,465	\$3,793,325
<b>CalWORKS<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Total Participants	54,433	46,312	94,224	87,785
<b>Additional County Data</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>
Community Colleges <sup>5</sup>				
Vocational Education students	53,554	60,403	44,502	44,772
Transfer Prepared students	2,904	3,176	2,768	2,692
Basic Skills students	13,832	17,699	11,977	14,646
High School (9-12) Dropouts <sup>6</sup>	2,213	2,170	3,186	3,621
Percentage of total students	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%	3.3%

<sup>1</sup>Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2002 and 2003.

<sup>2</sup>EDD, UI Claims and Payment.

<sup>3</sup>Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. For San Bernardino County, data combines allocations from more than one Workforce Investment Area: San Bernardino City and San Bernardino County.

<sup>4</sup>Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

<sup>5</sup>Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. They represent combined totals from the Riverside and San Bernardino Community College Districts.

<sup>6</sup>California Department of Education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

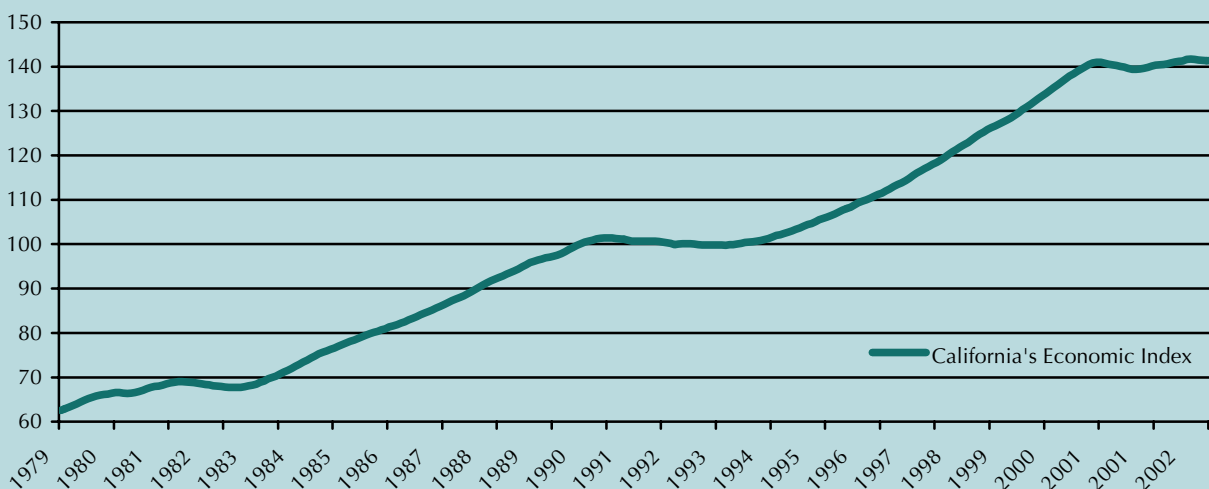
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

**California's Economic Activity**  
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through [www.phil.frb.org](http://www.phil.frb.org).

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### *Local*

Riverside County  
[www.co.riverside.ca.us](http://www.co.riverside.ca.us)

County of San Bernardino  
[www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us](http://www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us)

Riverside County Economic Development Agency  
[www.rivcoeda.org](http://www.rivcoeda.org)

San Bernardino County Jobs and Employment Services Department  
[www.sbcounty.gov/jesd](http://www.sbcounty.gov/jesd)

City of San Bernardino Employment and Training Agency  
[www.sbeta.com](http://www.sbeta.com)



### *Statewide*

Employment Development Department (EDD)  
[www.edd.ca.gov](http://www.edd.ca.gov)

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)  
[www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov)

California Department of Finance  
[www.dof.ca.gov](http://www.dof.ca.gov)

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)  
[www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep](http://www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep)

Counting California  
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>

### *National*

Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
[www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)

Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
[www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov)

Occupational Information Network (O\*NET)  
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

FedStats  
[www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)

